

REFERENCES CITED.

See previous article, by W. V. Balduf, 1942, *Bul. B. E. S.* 37: 158-166.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

- Fig. 1. The egg. A. Cephalic end. B. Dorsal surface. C. Lateral surface.  
Fig. 2. First instar.  
Fig. 3. Second instar.  
Fig. 4. Fifth instar.  
Fig. 5. Third instar.  
Fig. 6. Fourth instar.
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**The Generic Names *Chartergus*, *Parachartergus*, *Epipona* and *Tatua*. A Correction (Vespidae, Hymenoptera).**—Shortly before her untimely death, the late Miss Grace Sandhouse called my attention to a serious oversight, which vitiates my use of several generic names in a paper revising some Neotropical social wasps (1938, *Revista de Entomologia*, IX, pp. 99-117). In order to avoid further confusion the necessary corrections should be made in print. As Miss Sandhouse pointed out to me, Emile Blanchard in 1840 (*Hist. Nat. Ins., Orth. Névr. Hém. Hym., Lép. Dipt.*, pp. 394 and 395) designated genotypes for *Epipona* and *Chartergus*, a fact which I had overlooked. This necessitates the following changes:

1. *Parachartergus* v. Ihering (1904) is the valid name of the genus I called (1938) *Chartergus*.

2. *Chartergus* Lepeletier (1836) has as type *Vespa nidulans* Fabricius (1793) = *Vespa chartaria* Olivier (1791), as designated by Blanchard. Hence it is the valid name of the genus I called (1938) *Epipona*. *Chatergus* Erichson (1838) (not "*Chartergus*" as this was "corrected" by the Editor of the *Revista*) is a misspelling of *Chartergus*.

3. *Epipona* Latreille (1802) has as type *Vespa morio* Fabricius (1798) = *Vespa tatua* Cuvier (1797), as designated by Blanchard. Hence it is the valid name of the genus I called (1938) *Tatua* H. de Saussure (1854). The latter, having the same type (by Ashmead's designation), becomes a synonym of *Epipona*.—J. BEQUAERT, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.